

EDITED BY
WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,
AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

JANUARY 14, 1855.

All letters on business should be addressed to "The Sentinel Office," Washington.

O. H. P. STEWART, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

In pursuance of our promise, we publish this morning, the substitute proposed by Senator Douglas to the bill for Judiciary Reform.

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

It had not been our purpose again to discuss the tariff report of Secretary Guthrie. We had full confidence, that a Democratic Congress would turn a deaf ear to suggestions favoring so strongly of principles long since effectually opposed by the Democratic party, and originated by the party from which they originated. But we have been induced, once more, to refer to this subject, although already discussed at large in our columns, from an article in the *New York Daily Advertiser* of the 8th instant, professing to answer certain positions we had assumed. Silence might be construed into a satisfaction with the reasons contained in that article or an acquiescence in its views.

The view presented by the *Advertiser* differs in no material point from the arguments of the Secretary himself, which we have heretofore endeavored to controvert.

In order that our readers may better understand this position, we publish an extract from the *Advertiser*, as follows:

"It is agreed on all hands, we suppose, that duties on imports ought to be diminished at this time, when the Treasury is gorged with revenue. How shall it be done? Very naturally, we answer, by taking off the taxes upon articles which enter into our manufactures. When this can be done as well as not, what objection can there be? The duties on other articles will not be necessarily touched by such a proceeding, for the question now is not about modifying the tariff in other respects, by lessening or increasing the present rates. What harm, under these circumstances, can be done to any other interests by a simple reduction of duties upon materials used in our domestic manufactures? And this is done, observe, because the country wants to get rid of a part of its income. Should any body take offence at this merely because it happens to be incidentally favorable to American industry?"

Now, in reply to the questions asked by the *Advertiser*, we say emphatically, that there is just ground of complaint in this palpable departure from the system of free-trade, which has so long been one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party. And we contend that the principles of that party are not correctly administered by a Secretary of the Treasury who suggests a system of protection to any one interest of the country to the exclusion of others.

We hold it to be a political axiom, long recognized by every free government, that taxation is at least a necessary evil, which should only be exercised for the legitimate purpose of providing for the necessities of government in the most economical manner. Hence we consider a surplus in the coffers of the treasury to be an evil calling for an immediate remedy, not only because such surplus may be used as an instrument of power and corruption, but also because it is exceeding the limits of legitimate taxation, and depriving the people of more of their money than is required. The remedy for this evil must, therefore, be such a reduction of this plethoric revenue as shall relieve the people of the inordinate taxation by which it has been produced. But if, in order to effect this reduction, we add to the free list, and thereby even incidentally protect a peculiar interest, do we thereby relieve the rest of the community of the unnecessary burden which they bear? In other words, does the system of reduction proposed by Mr. Guthrie and advocated by the *Advertiser*, diminish in a fair proportion the tax derived from the agricultural community? Surely not; and therefore to the very extent to which this reduction is applied to the benefit of manufactures, it is injurious, unjust, and unconstitutional.

Let us illustrate our position. The reduction proposed is *twelve and a half millions*. The addition to the free list for the benefit of manufactures is *eight millions*, thus leaving the whole taxed community benefitted only by the reduction of *four and a half millions* of taxes. But according to the idea which we have been endeavoring to elucidate, the taxed community being the real sufferers from inordinate taxation should receive the whole benefit arising from the diminution. The conclusion is therefore irresistible that under the system proposed the tax-payers who should be relieved from twelve and a half millions of taxes, are only relieved from the payment of four and a half millions, and are thus improperly taxed by the amount of eight millions of dollars. This is a condition of things equivalent to extorting from the people eight millions of dollars more than Government has any right to demand of them. The only equitable system of reduction is to lower *ratatably* all the subjects of taxation embraced in the tariff of 1846.

The second view taken by the *Advertiser* which, in this, also, but echoes faintly the startling proposition of the Secretary, is that it is expedient by this system of protection to counteract the policy of England, who admits free of duty raw materials used in manufactures and the arts. To this extraordinary position we need only reply in the language of that old strict constructionist, Shylock, that it is not so nominated in the bond. We must read the Constitution with other eyes before we can see that it invests in Congress the power to lay a tax upon imports for the purpose of rivaling a foreign power in any of the branches of industrial pursuit—more particularly when by so doing it would prejudice the rights of a much larger interest in our country. It is a new principle in the Democratic code that the Federal Government has a right to build up a favored interest, as houses are built in a crowded city—by the destruction of others.

If we had a right to advise, we would suggest to the Secretary of the Treasury that it is dangerous to be defended by an organ like the *Advertiser*, which, after an elaborate support of

the principles of his report concludes with such old federal language as the following:

"It has been the fashion lately, and the *Sentinel* alludes to it, to speak of the tariff question as forever settled, and in fact extinguished by the principles of free-trade."

"Vain delusion! Free-trade may be triumphant for a time, but"

"Truth, though crushed, will rise again."

"Silence on the subject will occur; a cessation of hostilities intervene, when no immediate object is to be obtained by speaking for the question of domestic industry is not like many political ones, to be used only as a shuttlecock for hack politicians to strike to and fro, sometimes for the amusement of the people, but oftener for their deception. It is a practical and vital matter to thousands, which never can be to them of temporary or trifling importance, and never should have been mixed with party brawls. When an occasion, therefore, like the present, comes, that something may possibly be done for this great of national concern to agriculture, the country will always hear the voice of the true public economist, who knows what is conducive to its real welfare, and will never shrink from proclaiming it."

DUTY ON MEDICINES.

In modifying and reducing the Tariff of 1846, as the Democratic party proposes doing, there are certain specific articles which should be put down at the lowest rate consistent with the well understood revenue principle that forms an element of the Democratic creed. Among such articles are medicines. They are a universal want and necessity. All classes, conditions and sections have a common and equal interest in such a provision as will cheapen medicines and place them within the reach of all.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject by a very sensible letter, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"In the Tariff of 1846, if I remember aright, articles used exclusively as medicines, not the growth or product of this country, are subjected to a tax of twenty-five per cent. Ought this to be? Should not Congress admit such articles duty free?"

"It would seem to me that, next to articles of subsistence, those means necessary to combat disease and preserve health, should be left by the Government entirely free, and consequently as cheap as practicable. A large number of articles, of foreign growth, enter into the materia medica, and from their approved efficacy in the cure of disease, are, under certain circumstances, of indispensable necessity; such are these—jalap, ipecac, senna, rhubarb, colicium, and cinchona, or Peruvian bark, and many other articles. From this latter is prepared the quinine, an article the equal of which for certainty, efficacy, and promptitude of cure in all malarious diseases, has never yet been discovered."

"I feel assured that merely to suggest this, and more particularly in contrast with the fact that similar articles, when used exclusively in the arts, are taxed only five per cent, will be amply sufficient to exhibit forcibly to you the glaring injustice of such an odious and, I may add, unjust discrimination."

"In malarious districts, the poor laborers, being most exposed, most frequently suffer from the diseases endemic to their locality, and I humbly conceive Government should rather aid them in procuring the means of protection and cure, than by its action to enhance their cost."

EUROPE—SUMMARY OF THE NEWS BY THE BALTIC.

The news brought by the steamer Baltic, which arrived last Thursday, January 11th, at New York, confirms us in the opinion already expressed, that the war question in Europe becomes more and more complicated every day, that is to say, embraces more interests, sets in motion more pretensions, exhibits more stubbornness and symptoms of conflagration than before. Our expectations cannot, therefore, be in favor of a prompt arrangement of affairs, and we may expect, as time flows on, to see the scene of operation enlarge before our sight and solve into dramas of unexpected magnitude.

Nothing, of a decisive character, has been done in the Crimea of late. Both parties seem to be busy in recruiting forces and strengthening their positions. All attempts to destroy the French batteries, and prevent the miners from pursuing the work of the siege, have been powerless. The Russians have always been repelled with heavy losses. The three parallel batteries of the French are now within two hundred yards of the Russian batteries, and only four or five hundred yards from the houses outside the walls. Two of the forts, the Mud and the Quarantine forts, are nearly ruined. The Flag-staff earthwork, which did the French so much injury, is, however, as strong as ever. The part of the city opposed to the French batteries, is much more injured than that on the side of the English. In reference to the fortified works of Sebastopol, an English officer writes that Malta, Gibraltar, and the lines of Chatham, all in one, would be far more vulnerable than the Russian entrenchments. The great effort now made by the allies is to surround Sebastopol and to cut off all outside intercourse with the city by occupying the isthmus of Perekoff, the only outlet now left to the Russians. It seems, however, that the Czar had time to send imposing forces in that direction; and it is not impossible that a great battle may take place before the fires of the batteries erected against the city are opened, and the storming of the city takes place.

The most conspicuous fact among the Baltic news is the opening of the French legislative body by Louis Napoleon. The speech he pronounced on that occasion is far from exciting in us the sentiment which it seems to have produced among a portion of the British press. It contains no striking features, and relates only to what every one knows about the result of the war—the friendship now existing between England and France—and the necessity for both nations carrying on the war with vigor. Louis Napoleon is almost silent upon the most interesting of all topics, the accession of Austria to the alliance, qualifying this important event of the defensive treaty, which will, perhaps, become offensive. No reference is made in his speech to Prussia and Turkey, as if those two nations had nothing to do with the war and the politics of the continent. This omission was striking enough to attract a great deal of attention on the part of the Parisian papers. The speech concludes with a demand of five hundred millions of francs, (one hun-

dered millions of dollars,) and a levy of 40,000 men for the contingent of 1855.

Nothing had transpired from the diplomatic conference of Vienna, held in the house of the British minister, between the six powers, England, France, Prussia, Turkey, Russia and Austria. But the general impression is not in favor of peace, and the preparations of the Czar, as well as those of the allies, are not calculated to change that sentiment. It is known that the Czar has ordered a new levy throughout the whole extent of his dominions, of ten men in each hundred, a measure which will enable him to have one million of soldiers on foot before the fifteenth of next March.

The *London Times* says, that it is not with this or that form of government in France, that the English people are allied with the French nation, and that it is a misrepresentation of the English policy to connect it with any existing institution which may regulate the internal government of France.

NEW DIRECTORY FOR WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.

We have received from the publisher, J. Ten Eyck, a Directory of Washington and Georgetown, which we have examined with some care and much interest. It seems to be both accurate and comprehensive. This volume contains a complete Congressional and Department Directory, representations, and descriptions of the public buildings, references to the colleges, churches, asylums, cemeteries, societies, military companies, fire companies, courts and public institutions. It also contains the old articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States. Besides these, it gives interesting statistical tables, on various subjects. This Directory seems to us as complete and comprehensive as such a publication can be made. Our citizens, of all classes and avocations, will find it useful, if not indispensable. The publisher deserves credit for his enterprise—he deserves more—a liberal patronage.

A letter dated Honolulu November 14th, and published in the *Boston Post* says:

"The slopes of our Port-au-Mouton and St. Marys, and the frigates Trincomalee and L'Artemise are still here. They are making quite a long stay. The news of the repulse of the allied fleet at Petropoli caused no little mortification among the English and French officers; but they are manly enough to 'acknowledge the corn,' and admit that through some unaccountable accident of war their ships were decidedly worsted in that affair."

SPEECH OF MR. WISE IN PETERSBURG.

The *South Side Democrat* of the 12th instant, says:

"Less than an hour before sunset, Wednesday evening, Mr. Wise arrived in Petersburg, and determined to address the people that night. His friends were exceedingly apprehensive that the brevity of the notice was such as to preclude the possibility of assembling such an audience as was due the speaker, the subject and the occasion. But as the hour approached, it became evident that the news had spread like a Scotch slogan, each man telling his neighbor, 'Mr. Wise is here, and will speak to-night.'"

"To give an adequate idea to one who was not a witness of it, of the size of the audience, would be impossible. Every available inch of room was thronged, and continued so during the entire address."

"Of the speech itself we shall say little. To attempt to repeat it would be unjust to Mr. Wise as unsatisfactory to our readers and ourselves; suffice it to say he avowed his opinion upon every cardinal topic of the day, national, state and sectional, with a boldness, vigor, ability and eloquence, which we are free to say we have never heard equalled."

"Coming before the people as the accredited nominee of the Convention, he addressed to them a message of warning, and Democracy, but plunged at once into his subject."

"Without one trick of tongue, he held the largest audience we have ever seen assembled in Petersburg, enthralled, captivated, for three hours and a half, and men forgot to applaud, or were unwilling to break, by any act of theirs, the golden links of eloquence that bound them."

"It was a grand masterly effort."

From the *Baltimore Patriot* of yesterday.

Accident to the Steamer Herald.

The steamer Herald, Capt. Pearson, of the Norfolk line, due yesterday morning, did not arrive until this morning, owing to an accident which occurred just as she was leaving Old Point, on the evening of the 11th. We learn from a passenger, that the engineer was under the influence of liquor and not giving proper attention to his duties, a leak commenced in the back connection of the boiler, and before it was observed, had filled the connection and furnace lines, causing the draught to be stopped and the gases to collect in the furnace, which took fire and burst out of the furnace doors. The alarms of fire were given, and the passengers and others supposed the boat to be on fire. Capt. Pearson being at the wheel, immediately ran her on shore and all the passengers soon landed. It was shortly after ascertained that no injury was done, and the repairs were quickly made, when the steamer was gotten off at high water, and getting all her passengers on board, arrived here safe this morning.

The passengers assembled after the accident, and passed resolutions in reference to the accident, and the noble conduct of Capt. P. and his clerk, Mr. Allen.

FREAKS OF A GRIZZLY BEAR IN PHILADELPHIA.

A correspondent of the *Baltimore American*, writing from Philadelphia, says:

"Early this morning, (the 12th,) Philadelphians in the vicinity of Thirteenth and Market streets were thrown into a state of tremendous excitement by the appearance in the street of an immense grizzly bear, which had made its escape from a show. This first freak was to mount an omnibus horse that happened to be passing, and commenced knocking at the mane of the poor beast. The horse was doubtless much astonished and not a little scared; but fortunately for him he was altered his mind before doing him any serious hurt, and dismounted to pay his respects to a passing mule. The monster, after handling the mule pretty roughly for a time, allowed him to go unhurt. The bear was then about the streets for some time, when he was captured, and causing a great attraction, an immense crowd and causing a ludicrous scene, notwithstanding its terror. The police, who were upon the ground, threatened to use their revolvers, but the showman pleaded the heavy loss it would cause him, and he released his exertions to secure the fugitive. The latter finally worked his way into a court running out of Eleventh street, above Market, where he was captured, with much trouble, by slipping a noose over his neck. During the fight with the animal, pitchforks were used freely, the prongs being thrust into his mouth. The steel prongs were broken off by the teeth of the bear as readily as if they had been but pipe-stems, and the wooden handle of one was broken to pieces."

MME. SCHONENBERG.

TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING,
257 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Local and Personal.

Taking a Ride.—Yesterday morning, a young man was arraigned before the criminal court, on the charge of stealing a baker's horse and cart, the latter containing twenty or thirty loaves of bread. The accused was defended by Mr. Ratcliffe, and prosecuted by Mr. Key, the United States attorney. The room, as on the day before, was crowded with anxious listeners.

The jury having been sworn, and the oath administered to the witnesses, officer Wilson demanded "silence." And, during the calm which ensued,

The owner of the horse, cart, and bread, took the stand. He is a German by birth, and gave his evidence in this wise:

"Vile I was in mine house, put four o'clock in 'te afternoon, mine cart vas at da door. Venter, ich see dat man get in die cart, unt trive away, towards die seet."

Mr. Key. Didn't the affair take place in Washington?

Witness. Yuh! but mine cart vas at der pier. [Laughter.]

The bailiff of the court enjoined "silence" at the same time cracking with his knuckles on a desk. "Silence!"

Mr. Ratcliffe. The cart was at Greenleaf's Point, gentlemen.

Mr. Key. Ah! I understand. Well, sir, which way did the prisoner drive?

Witness. Towards die seet; tis vay, towards Vashington, unt not towards Alexander, over die wasser.

Again the court was disturbed by immoderate laughter on the part of the outside listeners.

The Judge. Mr. Wilson, go over to that side and suppress that noise.

Mr. Wilson, obeying the command, "Gentlemen, you must keep order."

Another bailiff, (to the persons occupying the brick pavement outside the bar,) "Walking light!" "Silence!"

Mr. Key. (to the witness.) Well, sir, what did you say to the man?

Witness. Vy, I called come pack. [Suppressed laughter.]

Mr. Key. And what did he say?

Witness. Dat he vask take a ride! [Ha! ha! "Silence!"]

Mr. Key. That'll do.

Witness. Yuh.

Another witness was called, a French cook. He, too, spoke in broken English.

Mr. Key. What do you know about this matter?

French witness. I see ze man vat take de vagon, an vas not as more dan ten yard vay from im, at de time.

A juror, (in an Irish accent.) And you say that you saw the man?

Witness. Don ten yard. He vas drive rapidly; den he turned de street up, an come back to de place. Ma foie! He vas run sa-er-ous-le [Tittering in the crowd.]

Mr. Key. Mr. Ratcliffe, have you any questions to ask, or anything to say?

Mr. Ratcliffe. No; let the case to the jury.

The case was committed accordingly; and immediately, without leaving their seats, they rendered a verdict of "not guilty;" much to the delight, evidently, of the youthful prisoner, who, it appeared, had merely borrowed the baker's cart, without the owner's consent, and treated himself to a free ride!

Distribution of Wood.—Since last Tuesday, the Mayor's office has been visited by a large number of persons, to obtain benefit from the one thousand dollars, appropriated by the City Council, for the relief of the poor of the city. One-half of the applicants were suffering Irish. So far, two hundred and nine individuals have been furnished with wood—a quarter of a cord each; involving an expenditure of about three hundred and fifty dollars. It is necessary for the applicant to procure a note from a ward physician, or some other person known to the Mayor, to this effect: "I hereby certify that I have made myself acquainted with the condition of —, and believe him (or her) worthy of relief from the Corporation, and hereby recommend it." The clerk notes the name and residence of every person relieved, and by whom certified. Owing to the favorable change in the weather, no more wood is to be given until next Tuesday.

While in the vicinity of the City Hall, yesterday morning, we saw two poor women in the Mayor's room and six in the passage, and several men outside of the building, waiting for the arrival of that functionary.

A Burglar Shot.—On Saturday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, Mr. Jesse Kitchen, one of the night watch of our neighboring city, Georgetown, shot a burglar, named George Collins, a powerful negro, well known hereabouts in the annals of crime. The fellow had been operating in the warehouse of Mr. Evan Lyons, on Water street, and came to the door in search of his accomplice. Disappointed in this, and seeing Mr. Kitchen instead, he, according to what we have heard, attempted to make his escape by running, when the officer fired his pistol at him. The ball took effect in his neck, felling and killing him instantly.

The coroner's jury have deferred their verdict until Monday evening, and Mr. Kitchen has been held to bail in the sum of \$1,000, for his appearance before them at that time.

Criminal Court.—During Thursday and Friday, the court was engaged with the trial of Samuel James, charged with forgery on the Merchants' Bank of Lynchburg, Virginia; Mr. Ratcliffe appearing for the prisoner, and Mr. Key for the United States. This is the case to which we alluded yesterday, and which drew such a large number of auditors. The jury retired on Friday afternoon, and, after remaining out all night, were permitted to come into court yesterday, when they were discharged, not being able to agree upon a verdict.

This same man was tried a week ago on a similar charge, and acquitted. To-morrow, it is probable that he will be again put on trial for a like offence.

Malignant Mischief.—Within the last eighteen days, a citizen of the Second ward had the front of his dwelling-house besmeared with filth thirteen different times. A watch having been set, a young white woman, who had formerly lived in the family, was yesterday morning, about six o'clock, discovered in the act. She was arrested by the youth who had lost several nights' rest in the "look out;" and the case having been examined into by Justice Donn, he performed the painful duty of sending her to prison, in default of bail, to await trial for the "malignant mischief."

Temperance Address.—We have been requested to state that William G. Flood, the past Grand Worthy Patriarch of the order of the Sons of Temperance, will deliver an address before Equal Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, in their room, at Temperance Hall, E street, on Monday evening, the fifteenth instant, at seven o'clock. Members of the order generally are requested to attend, and the public are invited to be present on the occasion.

The Eagle Tent of Rechabites will celebrate their sixteenth anniversary at Odd Fellows' Hall, Navy Yard, on Tuesday evening.

Telegraphic.

Hold attempt to Rob a Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—We have received information here of a most desperate attempt to rob the Farmers' Bank, at Mount Holly, New Jersey. This morning, at 6 o'clock, the watchman of the bank was found gagged and tied, in which condition he says he was placed by four men, who seized him immediately on his entering the building, at 9 o'clock last night. The robbers, after being in the bank all night, were compelled to leave without succeeding in their designs. The vault withstood all their efforts to open it.

Terrible Disaster—Three Young Ladies Burnt to Death.

New York, January 13.—The country residence of John Haven, of Beaver street, in this city, at Fort Washington, has been destroyed by fire, and three of his daughters—aged from fourteen to twenty-two years—burnt to death. The names of the unfortunate girls were—Mary, Grace, and Sarah.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The fire broke out in the laundry attached to the residence of Mr. Haven, at an early hour this morning. Two of his daughters were suffocated to death, and the other was got out in a dying state. It is reported that a servant girl perished in the flames.

Military Companies Disbanded.

Boston, January 13.—In compliance with the Governor's message, four military companies, composed of foreigners, in this city, and one in Lowell, one in Lawrence, and one in Worcester, have been disbanded.

New York Market.

New York, Jan. 13.—Cotton.—The market is unchanged with a moderate demand at previous rates. Flour.—The market is firm. Sales of 3,250 barrels good Ohio at \$9.40; 62 Southern is easier. Sales 1,000 barrels at \$8.57; 40 \$9.50. Wheat is scarce. Prices unaltered. Corn.—The market is firm. Sales 21,000 bushels. Western mixed 104 at 105. Yellow 105 at 106.

HARD TIMES.—The pews in Dr. Adams' new Presbyterian Church, in Madison Square, were sold last night. The aggregate premiums on about thirty-five of the most desirable, amounted to \$45,000. Lucius B. Cowan had the first choice, paying \$1,657, or \$337 above the valuation. The annual rental of the pews for one year, in the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, in Brooklyn, took place on Tuesday evening. One hundred and seventy-eight seats were taken at a premium of \$1,343. The amount of rent, with the premiums, exceeds \$10,000. With the rent of the remaining seats in the rear of the church, and in the gallery, the annual revenue will be about \$13,000.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

NOVEL LAD MOVEMENT.—A well known, fashionable lady, resident in Fourth street, has issued some 500 cards for a Calico Dress Ball, in behalf of the poor. Here is the form of the invite:

"Mrs. — compliments to Mr. and Mrs. —, and requests the pleasure of their company on — evening, —, inst., between 8 and 12 o'clock, at No. — Fourth street."

Each lady is expected to appear in a calico dress, which she is desired to send the next day to Mrs. —, as a donation to the Five Points Mission.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

A SON OF THE GREAT NAPOLEON BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—It is said that General Canrobert is believed to be the son of the Emperor Napoleon I, and of Madame de Raincy. He passed the early portion of his life in the enjoyment of the ease and indulgence which a large fortune can bestow, and it was not until called by his mother that he learned the secret of his birth. Immediately, notwithstanding the accession of fortune suddenly acquired by his mother's death, he indulged in the habit of idleness and luxury he had indulged in ever since his birth, he declared that, with such blood in his veins, he should scorn to remain inactive. He instantly set out for Algiers as a volunteer in the Chasseurs, and has risen by valorous deeds to the station he now occupies. The moral effect of his relationship to the great Napoleon has been immense upon the troops under his command, enabled him to obtain an ascendancy which St. Arnaud could never acquire.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, will preach in the Capitol to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

READY MADE CLOTHING AT reduced Prices.—As the season is advanced we have determined to sell off the remaining portion of our winter stock at greatly reduced prices. The gentlemen wishing to consult economy in purchasing fine Overcoats, Tailors, dress, frock and business Coats, black and fancy Cassimeres, Pants, velvet, silk, satin and merino Vests, Undergarments, Drawers, and all other ready made garments of fine quality, will find our present variety to be as well assorted as in the beginning of the season, with the advantage of much lower prices.

WALL & STEPHENS,
322 Pa. av., next to Iron Hall.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER Cheaper than Ever.—In order to run off the remainder of our large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vests, we will, at this season, take measure and make to order, Gentlemen's Garments of first quality, at twenty per cent. cheaper than our usual low prices.

WALL & STEPHENS,
322 Pa. av., next to Iron Hall.

PRESENTS.—M. W. GALT & BROTHER will open daily, until after the holidays, the richest styles of new Jewelry, Fancy Silverware, and bijouterie of every description suitable for presents.

Their assortment is larger and more varied than ever before offered, and at prices unusually low.

Purchasers do well to make their selections early, and avoid the bustle of the holidays.

M. W. GALT & BROTHER,
Penn. av., bet. 9th and 10th sts

READY MADE CLOTHING.—Members of Congress wishing to provide themselves with Superior Garments for the Winter, will find an elegant assortment at

WALL & STEPHENS,
322 Pa. av., next to Iron Hall.

FOR SALE, a large and well-selected stock of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries, together with Store Fixtures, almost entirely new. The owner, being desirous of changing his present business, offers his entire Stock and Fixtures at a low price. To any one wishing to embark in the Grocery Business a rare opportunity is now offered. The position and size of the store, as well as the family trade of the same, are unquestionable. For particulars address L. E. D., with real name, through the post office.

Jan. 11—31st

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—Fifty Dozen Bugon's and Alexander's Fine Kid Gloves, all sizes and colors.

An assortment of fine French Flowers, Feathers, and Ribbons.

Pans for the Evening.
5 Pearl Street Fanny, elegantly carved.
12 Fine Ivory " "
24 Superior Combs, finely perforated.
100 in Bone, Stain Wood, and Papier Maché, &c.

Combs, Perfumery, &c., &c.
Another fresh supply of Lubin's Extracts.
Twelve Shell Tuck Combs, latest Paris style.
Just opened at PARKER'S
Fancy and Perfumery Store, under National Hotel, Penn. avenue.

THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC for 1855, just published and for sale at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S

MODERN LANGUAGES.—D. E. GROUT, a native of France, teacher of Modern Languages, especially French, Spanish, and German. Translations made with correctness and punctuality. Professor of Numismatics, for the classification and explanation of medals and coins.

30 North Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 6th and 7th streets, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Furnished Rooms to rent at that place.

Secy 21—41st

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

W. M. H. PAULKNER, the only practical Shirt Maker in the city, would respectfully inform his old customers, members of Congress, and strangers, that by leaving their measures at this Shirt Manufactory they can have made of the best material and warranted to fit in all cases—the reputation which these shirts have acquired in this city, induces the advertiser to invite those gentlemen who have been troubled with ill-fitting shirts to give him a call, feeling assured that they will, on trial, admit their superiority.

Sign of the Shirt, Pennsylvania avenue, between 3d and 4th streets, south side.

A good assortment of Furnishing Goods on hand, which will be sold cheap.

Nov. 30—60d1m [Union and Star.]

THE NATIONAL HOTEL.

In this city, will be re-opened for the reception of guests on the 27th of this month. The removal of the Kitchen from the basement to the rear of the building, and the alterations in and about the Dining Rooms, will add greatly to the convenience and comfort of its guests. The table will be furnished with the best of the markets can afford, and served in the best style, and no expense or labor will be spared to render the house, in every respect, equal to any in the country.

The subscriber, therefore, trusts that a generous public will continue the liberal patronage which has all along been extended to the house. Persons desiring to procure rooms for the winter, can do so at any time after the 30th, by calling at the Hotel.

Washington city, November 14, 1854.
Nov 16—1st